FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16, 1846. [NO. 1515.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 14tf

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 5th July. The members of the Faculty are—

Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

RALPH H. GRAVES, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
Hillsborough, N. C., June [illegible]. 14-1w

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1844.

Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once the disease is seated in the human system, nothing can arrest or stay its progress, but that it will carry on the work of destruction until its victim is laid in the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it, and my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you, stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered my case hopeless, [illegible] I asked [illegible] was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your [illegible] EXPECTORANT, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your EXPECTORANT.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8, 1846. 14-3w

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in [illegible] merely for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert one of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
Charleston, S. C. May 3, 1845.

Dr. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 500 bottles of the Bitters, as I wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of [illegible] which had resisted every other remedy that I [illegible]. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once or more than twice the next day, and only one table-spoon full of the Bitters [illegible] hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 10 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours to my patients had it not been for the remarkable cure in my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 15 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine [illegible] in its action, and at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

Yours with Respect, &c. G. WARDLING, M. D.

[illegible] are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.
June 6, 1846. 14-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Benjamin C. Williams vs. Dr. Charles Chalmers and wife, and Lydia McBryde, Executrix.

Petition for reprobate of a paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin W. Williams, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made as to her for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for her to appear at the next Term of this Court, on the fourth Monday of July, 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against her, and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 14-6w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 21st of February 1845, by Wm. L. Gilmore, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d day of July, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hay Mount, on the South side of Hay Street continued, nearly opposite the residence of Thomas C. Blake. Also, one NEGRO BOY named Sam, about 20 years of age; and another boy named WASHINGTON, aged about 15 years.

Terms of sale, approved notes at Bank, at 90 days.

HENRY BRANSON, Trustee.
June 1, 1846. 13-ts

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by
May 30. E. J. HALE.

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

For *Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, and Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases,* &c. &c. &c. and whenever an Alterative or Purgative Medicine may be required.

There is scarcely any disease in which Purgative Medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering and sickness might be prevented, were they more generally used. No person can feel well, while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious, and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The Proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to the pills in general use; more mild, more prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation.

In using them, no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and, if desirable, eat immediately after taking them.

Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach.

In small doses they are Alterative, and gently Laxative, but in large doses they are actively Cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matters, and producing healthy secretions of the Stomach, Liver, and the various other organs of the body.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 1, 1846. 13-3w

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscribers, having purchased the Union Hotel, Hillsborough, N. C., have thoroughly repaired the House, and fitted it up with entire new furniture.

They have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mr. & Mrs. L. G. WREN, to superintend the establishment, who, from their experience and ability to conduct the business, cannot fail to please the travelling community.

The Proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up the House in a neat and comfortable style; and they pledge themselves to the travelling public, that the house will be constantly supplied with good clean beds, a well-spread table, faithful and obliging servants, and good ostlers, and that every effort shall be made to render all those who may favor them with a call comfortable.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers, Jurors, &c. will find at this house a quiet and comfortable home. It is situated convenient to business, and at the same time removed from the bustle and confusion of the court yard.

Two or three Families can be accommodated with board for the Summer.

LONG, WEBB, & CO., Proprietors.
May 18. 12-4w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
FOR JUNE, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$50,000 Capital!!!
$20,000!! $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 24 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 20, 1846.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,853, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 130 of 300, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	20 00

$30,000!!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 25 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 27, 1846.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.
Washington City, D. C.
May 22, 1846. 16-tdp

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

B.A.FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Hiram Pratt vs. Alexander D. McRae.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.
Pr. adv. $2 50. 12-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Jesse B. George and wife, and others, vs. Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood.

Petion for Partition of Slaves.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso; and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well, I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

WINSTED, Conn. Augt. 5, 1845.

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me.

I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent you a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief; my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people hearing of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me; and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me last week, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,

CORDELIA CADY.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction!"—Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Philip D. McRae and others, vs. Christopher McRae and others, Devisees of Dan'l McRae, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Christopher McRae and his wife Abigail, Christopher McRae, (son of Barbara,) John McRae, and Catharine McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.
Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:

THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST (*or more properly Robbery*).—This spirit is developing itself daily. The appetite for more land grows by indulgence. The acquisition of Louisiana was followed at a long interval by the purchase of Florida: That by innumerable purchases of Indian lands; and these by the annexation of Texas. No breathing time is allowed after this last indulgence of our national propensity, before all sorts of schemes of conquest and annexation are devised. The whole of Oregon on the West: California and Santa Fe on the South West; extending even to Mexico itself: Cuba on the South; and Canada on the North: are all seriously coveted by our people—to say nothing of Ireland, for that is but a joke as yet, though there is no telling how soon it may become a serious proposition. This propensity must be checked by public opinion or it will prove fatal to our Union. All history will be falsified if we can pursue such a course without ruin. So believing, we wish we could persuade our people to be content with the almost boundless domain we now possess; to be, as we are, loth to see another acre added to that which is already too extensive for either convenience or safety.

In a speech delivered a year ago by C. J. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Foreign Committee, he said.—

"The territorial limits are marked in the configuration of this continent by an Almighty hand. The Platte, the Arkansas, the Red, and the Mississippi River. * * * These are naturally our waters with their estuaries in the bay of Mexico. The stupendous deserts *between* the Nueces and the Bravo River are the *natural boundaries* between the Anglo-Saxon and the Mauritanian Races. *There ends the valley of the West. There Mexico begins.* * * * We ought to stop there, because *interminable conflicts* MUST ENSUE, either on our going South or their coming North of that gigantic boundary. While peace is cherished, that boundary will be kept sacred. *Not till the spirit of conquest rages* will the people on either side molest or mix with each other."

Here the organ of the Administration in the House defines our boundary, not by what belongs to us, but by what it is convenient for us to have. This is the robber's plea! But in a single year we have overleaped that boundary. The spirit of conquest already rages, and has carried us across the stupendous deserts to the Rio Grande itself, with a fair prospect of a much greater leap.

In the Hon. Waddy Thompson's new Work on Mexico, describing a delightful region of that country, he says.—

"No spot of the earth will be more desirable than this for a residence, whenever it is in the possession of our race, with the government and the laws which they carry with them wherever they go. *The march of time is not more certain* than that this will be, and probably at no distant day."

The National Intelligencer comments as follows on the above passage:—

"A pleasant state of things is it when a gentleman, riding across his neighbor's farm, is struck with its beauties, and forthwith makes within himself the following moral reflections: "How beautiful this is! and what a pity that its owner, besides being unable to manage it well, is a weak fellow! My brothers and I are a great deal better planters, remarkable for our good laws, and very strong. Well; it is a pity that, this farm being so rich, its owner so feeble, and we so just, the overpowering force of Destiny must prevail. But what then! We cannot help it, it is useless to struggle against the Divine disposal. We are quite too pious, just as we are, not to obey the command of Heaven, when its voice says to us: Citizens of the greatest, freest, most philanthropic and equitable republic on earth! look at that neighbor of yours! See what fine lands he has, and consider how little able he is to defend them against your justice and the will of God! Go, my dear children, and in the name of Free Institutions and 'Progressive Democracy,' appropriate his lands to your own use! Be assured that it is God's decree that you, who have already more than you will use in a hundred years, shall take a hundred times more—the property, cold or hot, of *this* man, because you hate him, and of *that*, because you love his lands!"

It is one of the gloomy omens of the times, that—so wide and so unrebuked has grown among us the idea of annexation, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must"—even generous men, like Mr. Thompson, have ceased, many of them, to recoil from it; nay, talk of it with complacency.

THE PINE TREE.—The Editor of the Farmer's Library is writing for that valuable work, Notes of his late trip to the South and West. In speaking of the Turpentine region of North Carolina, he says,—

"The time is approaching, according to the opinion of judicious observers on the spot, when scarcely a vestige will remain of this valuable and majestic tree, where now it is so flourishing and abundant. Let me be understood. In the boyhood of men fifty years old, it was a part of children's play to bend down the young pine growth in the woods, to ride upon. They were of that size, as common then, as the larger growth is now, and only of two, three or four years' growth, and about the size of a walking-cane stripped of the bark, and about five, six, or seven feet high. That same generation is now as large as an Alderman's leg: but here is the wonder! *There is none of that age or kind in preparation by Nature, as successors to the present stock in Carolina.* It is rarely that one is to be found: and yet the seed, (or mast as it is called,) is as abundant as ever, and vegetates as thickly as it ever did: but it soon disappears. After it is the size of wheat in November, little more of it is ever seen. The impression of those who have most closely noticed these facts personally is, that the *present generation of pine will be the last that will be seen in North Carolina, perhaps forever.*"

Is this so? Though we live in the heart of this pine region, we never heard of this remarkable fact, if it be such. Some of our practical turpentine makers can probably tell. If it be true, may it not be caused, not by any "mysterious operation of Nature," but by the annual burning to which the whole face of the country is subjected—very injudiciously as we have always thought!

The Editor makes the following remarks respecting the Capitol at Raleigh:

"From Hicksford you proceed by railroad in one night to Raleigh, if curiosity or business should lead you to the capital town of the Old North State.—There is to be seen, probably, the handsomest Capitol of any State in the Union; but what enterprise of that sort does Southern enterprise carry out? The grounds around this beautiful building, so susceptible of easy and elegant embellishment, remain as open commons, where any beast may pasture and repose in the shade of its native oaks. The building cost, it seems, so much beyond the estimate, as is usual in such cases, that both parties are afraid *to risk their popularity* on voting the sum of a few thousand dollars to enclose and improve it.

GOV. SMITH OF VIRGINIA PRACTISING LAW.—The present Locofoco Governor of Virginia defended a man in Fauquier county a few days ago on his trial for murder. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to 7 years in the Penitentiary.

This appearance of their Governor at the bar, defending a criminal who may afterwards appeal to his lawyer-Governor for a pardon, is severely censured in the Virginia papers. He ought to be impeached.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

There was quite a Literary Carnival at Chapel Hill, last week, and as we happened to be "a looker on in Verona," we shall briefly state the leading incidents of the occasion. It was the Annual Commencement of the College, and we will premise, that the Exercises were attended by a very numerous auditory, embracing some of the most distinguished citizens of the State. The number of Trustees, too, in attendence, was unusually large. It is gratifying to perceive, that each succeeding year imparts to this interesting celebration a fresh degree of attraction—a circumstance, indicative of an improved tone of feeling, which promises the most auspicious results to the State.

The public Exercises, which commenced on Monday, were continued on each day, until the afternoon of Thursday.

On Monday night, the Valedictory Sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. M. Forbes, of Newbern, which we did not have the pleasure of hearing, but which is spoken of in high terms of praise.

On Tuesday afternoon, Rev. F. M. Hubbard, of Newbern, delivered an address on the life and character of Sir Walter Raleigh. We did not arrive either, to hear this effort, but all who did, concur in representing it as a most chaste and finished performance, replete with historical information, and affording strong evidence of great labor and research.

On Tuesday night, the following gentlemen, selected from the Freshman Class, declaimed before a large auditory, viz:

1. BRYAN WHITFIELD, (*Demopolis, Ala.*) Prof. Hooper's Address before the two Literary Societies.
2. THOMAS M. ARRINGTON, (*Nash County,*) Livingston on the "Alien Law."
3. WILLIAM H. JONES, (*Wake County,*) Poindexter, on the "Seminole War."
4. MARTIN A. LYON, (*Demopolis, Ala.*) Philips, on "Catholic Emancipation."
5. WILLIAM E. HILL, (*Duplin County,*) Erskine, against Paine's "Age of Reason."
6. RIDLEY BROWNE, (*Warren County,*) Hayne, on "Tariff Bill," 1832.
7. AUGUSTUS S. GRAVES, (*Newton County, Ga.*) Eulogy on "Henry Clay."

On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, the annual Address was delivered before the two Literary Societies by B. F. Moore, Esq. of Halifax, and occupied just one hour in the delivery. The topics of the Address were diversified, but we shall not be wide of the mark, if we state its subject to have been—"The high claims of the University on her sons for cultivating Truth and universal Justice." The Address presented many bold and original views, and abounded throughout with the cogent reasoning, apt illustration and high-toned patriotic feeling, for which its author is distinguished. Though decidedly of the *practical* order, it was occasionally lighted up by flashes of true eloquence, worthy both the subject and the occasion. When published, this Address will attract public attention.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, there was a meeting of the Alumni Association, at which, interesting Biographical Sketches of such Alumni as have died during the year past, were read by different gentlemen. Ex-Governor Morehead, who is President of the Association, also addressed the body in a Speech, the matter and manner of which were worthy of the well-established reputation of its distinguished author. We happen to know that, four days before the delivery of this Address, pen had not been put upon paper, in relation to its subject matter. And yet, for useful information, graphic delineation, highly seasoned wit and humour, it has not been our lot to witness a happier effort. The Governor ought to adopt as the motto on his shield—"*Semper paratus.*"

On Wednesday night, the following Declaimers, selected from the Sophomore Class, delivered Orations, viz:

1. OLIVER P. MEARES, (*Wilmington,*) Judge Story's Address at the Commemoration of the Settlement of Salem.
2. JOHN K. STRANGE, (*Fayetteville,*) "The Leper," by Willis.
3. THOMAS E. WATSON, (*Chapel Hill,*) Gaston on the "Loan Bill."
4. SEATON GALES, (*Raleigh,*) Erskine's Defence of Stockdale.
5. GEO. WASHINGTON, (*Goldsborough,*) Sprague on the Bill for the "Relief of the Soldiers of the Revolution."
6. WILLIAM A. JENKINS, (*Warrenton,*) Clay on the Bank Veto.
7. BELFIELD W. CAVE, (*Chapel Hill,*) "Battle of Waterloo," by Byron.

Thursday was COMMENCEMENT day, and the following was the order of the Exercises.

FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration, [in Latin.]
   Frederick A. Shepherd, Wadesboro'.
4. Oration. "Life and Character of Howard."
   Richard T. Weaver, Northampton.
5. Oration. "English Tragedy."
   David S. Johnston, Caswell.
6. Oration. "True Glory."
   James S. Amis, Granville.
7. Oration. "True National Greatness."
   Sion H. Rogers, Wake.
8. Oration. "The Shade of the Past."
   Turner W. Battle, Edgecombe.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration. "The Reformation."
   James R. Ward, Chatham.
2. Oration. "Influence of Fiction."
   Richard N. Forbes, New Berne
3. Oration. "Free Institutions favorable to Literature."
   Owen H. Whitfield, Mississippi.
4. Oration. "Highland Character."
   William K. Blake, Fayetteville.
5. Annual Report.
6. Degrees Conferred.
7. Valedictory. *William S. Bryan,* Raleigh.
8. Sacred Music.
9. Prayer.

The Orations delivered by the Seniors, exhibited a degree of talent, and of high moral and intellectual attainments, that augured well for their future success in life. The Class consisted of twenty-nine gentlemen, on each of whom the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred. Their names are as follow, viz: James S. Amis, T. W. Battle, Wm. K. Blake, Alex. F. Brevard, Wm. S. Bryan, Wm. F. Carter, John N. Daniel, Wm. A. Daniel, Wm. J. Duke, Solomon J. Faison, Wm. A. Faison, Richard N. Forbes, Edward H. Hicks, Robert T. C. S. Hilliard, John L. Holmes, David S. Johnston, Wm. B. Meares, Thomas M. Newby, Stephen F. Pool, Sion H. Rogers, James S. Ruffin, Frederic A. Shepherd, John V. Sherard, David T. Tayloe, James R. Ward, Richard T. Weaver, Benj. F. Whitaker, Owen H. Whitfield, Hillory M. Wilder.

The first distinction in Scholarship, in the Senior Class, was awarded to *William S. Bryan*, of Raleigh, *J. J. Pettigrew*, of Tyrrell, and *M. W. Ransom*, of Warren. In the Sophomore Class, *Seaton Gales*, of Raleigh, *T. C. Pinckard*, of Alabama, and *John Wilson*, of Milton, obtained the first distinction. And, in the Freshman Class, the first honor was awarded to *Kemp P. Battle*, of Chapel Hill, *Joseph B. Lucas*, of the same place, and *Bryan Whitfield*, of Alabama.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz: Ashbel G. Brown, Tutor in the University; Haywood W. Guion, of Lincolnton; James W. Downey, of Granville; John W. Ellis, of Rowan; James W. Lancaster, of Wayne; Henry S. Graves, of Texas; John C. Williams, of Fayetteville, and John Kimberly, of Hertford.

On the whole, the situation of the University was never more prosperous; and our earnest wish is, that it may continue to flourish yet more and more, yearly to send forth from its walls a detachment of educated men, to bless and adorn our highly favored country.

A Gem.—In an account of a lost child in Missouri, going the newspaper rounds, we find a sentiment,—that for a simple expression of that confiding reliance on the Divine care, which should characterize a believer in Providence, we never saw surpassed. The little boy narrating the incidents of his wanderings, when night came on says, "it grew very dark, and he asked God to take care of little Johnny, and went to sleep."

The Albany Cultivator says: "J. V. Fairbanks, Esq. informs us that, at a late meeting of the Caledonia (Vermont) Agricultural Society, Francis E. Fuller, the President, stated that during the past year he had made from ten cows 2,118 pounds of butter, being 211¾ pounds to each cow. Besides the butter, he made 100 pounds of cheese, and raised five calves.

A Good Rule.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle, for his scrupulous adherence to the truth. He once explained the rules of his conduct, which ought to be deeply engraven on every heart. He said, "it was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the *consequence* with God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."

The "Oregon and California" emigrants have started off in many detachments, taking with them a large number of wagons and several thousand head of cattle. Between one and two thousand have already left the frontiers of Missouri, and they are still leaving.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

We understand that the next demonstration of Gen. Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about 80 leagues from Matamoras, and is approached by a difficult road running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands, or the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain, Gen. Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles, by water, above Matamoras. To do this securely it is necessary for him to have transports of a draft suitable to the navigation of the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of his operations upon Monterey, and this point must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of sustaining a siege.

It was the design of General Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo, has compelled him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated upon the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior, and from Camargo to Monterey is about 40 leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between that town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoras and Monterey—consequently it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoras.

With a view to expediting the march of the army, Capt. Sanders, who has distinguished himself for the admirable defences he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been despatched to this city to procure the necessary transports.

Before reaching Camargo the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoras and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any resistance will be made at such villages.

Gen. Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side the Sierra Madre will be in the possession of the United States, including the northern states of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. &c. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri river upon the Northern provinces. It is believed the whole of North Mexico will be in our possession. Such a disposition of the forces of the United States would end the war at once. But if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of South Mexico, and the gates of the capital would be, speaking in a military sense, in the possession of Gen. Taylor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.

FROM MEXICO.

Full accounts of the disastrous actions of the 8th and 9th had reached the capital, and appeared in the official journal. They are more accurate by far than Mexican bulletins generally, and do credit to Arista. The news was received with profound regret, but with an apparent determination to fight the war out.

They claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans. Gen. Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3000 men and twelve pieces of artillery; our numbers are stated to have been 3000 men, more or less, with great superiority in artillery. The destruction by our artillery is represented to have been severe. Over three thousand shots are said to have been fired at the Mexicans by our artillery, between 2 o'clock, P. M., and 7, in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexicans in the same time discharged seven hundred and fifty shots from their artillery. The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded and missing—and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle.

His position is represented to have been gallantly forced, notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Mexican cavalry, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually "cut to pieces two entire companies of the Americans." The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very patriotic appeals to all good citizens to come up now to the rescue of the country. Even *El Republicano* claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts, as great as the emergency requires." It urges all to make the sacrifices which will be demanded, and appeals to the Congress about to assemble to sustain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting aside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a peace.

El Republicano praises Arista for the personal gallantry he displayed in action, and hopes yet to see his name associated with victories. "The General who has fought valiantly with the foreign enemies of his country has a solid title to the love of his fellow citizens."

THE PROPOSED ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who has means of information which we have not, (says the National Intelligencer,) writes to his employers in New York as follows: "It is now understood that Commodore Conner has orders, after refitting his squadron at Pensacola, *to attack the castle at Vera Cruz, and take it, if he can.* It is said that two seventy-fours and the *Pennsylvania* will be added to his squadron. It has been reported that Commodore Warrington is to command the expedition, but that is doubtful. The squadron is to carry very heavy Paixhan guns, and, as soon as a breach is made, the castle is to be stormed.

"It is said that, during the rainy season, which has now commenced and lasts four months, the climate at Vera Cruz is more healthy, or rather less noxious, than at the close of the rainy season."

A letter from an officer in the U. S. Navy, dated at Pensacola, May 30, says:

"We shall probably sail, as soon as we are provisioned, for Vera Cruz, but I doubt if any attack will be made on the castle, as they have prepared it so well for defence; and if their practice should be equal to the fire on Gen. Taylor's camp they would sink the whole of our navy. When the French attacked the castle, there were only twenty-five guns of small calibre at the point of attack; they have now over two hundred pieces, thirteen mortars, and Paixhan guns in quantities, on new batteries, at the same point, and one of our engineer officers says that if they were served well no fleet could ever make any impression."

Capt. Page.—Life seems of no further value to Page, if the power to command be taken from him, and it assuredly is, for the whole of the lower jaw, the muscles of the throat, and the palate, are all gone. He will never speak again, if he should live a thousand years.

Extract of a letter, dated
NEW ORLEANS, May 27th.

"Not the first dollar of appropriation has yet been made here. The disbursing officers are over head in debt. They don't seem to understand matters at Washington."

So reads a letter from New Orleans to the last New York Journal of Commerce. Yet the Union assures us that the President and his Cabinet are not only the most industrious and hard-working set of officials that ever blessed the country, but that each of them, in his respective sphere, is most accomplished, skilful and judicious, in all that they do and in all that they leave undone. The New Orleans papers of both parties, have made complaints of the efficiency and negligence of the Administration in the management of the war.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

The "Union" insists that, after the capture of Matamoras, "we should go on conquering and to conquer until Mexico is compelled to abandon her rhodomontade and her bravado." So that we are to thrash her, not for the injustice she may have done us, but for her bragging disposition. It would be more magnanimous were we, after showing Mexico the folly of making war upon us, to offer to forbear further hostilities by her consenting to do us justice.

Recent events prove that half a million of VOLUNTEERS could be speedily obtained, if a real necessity for their call should exist. Men of all parties and of every locality have shown great alacrity to enter the service, regardless of their opinions as to the cause or origin of the war.

St. Louis New Era.

EFFECT OF THE NOTICE.

The Union is claiming for the Administration all the credit of the pacific feelings with which "the notice" has been received in England, contending that the *form* of the notice was of no sort of consequence, &c. To all this the Richmond Times replies as follows:—

"It is enough to prove the importance of the preamble, that the President, through his organ, and his peculiar party in Congress, opposed it with all their influence. If the form was immaterial, why did not Mr. Polk direct Mr. Allen, Mr. Cass and Hannegan, to accept any form that might be proposed, so the notice was retained? Why did these Senators oppose the resolution so strenuously? Why did Mr. Allen especially, chairman, as he was, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, argue that the resolution was an instruction to the President?

"The President had said, in substance, in his message: "All attempts at compromise have failed; no compromise can be effected; our title to the whole of Oregon is complete; I wish to insist on it; we are now forced to respect the treaty of joint occupancy; I wish that treaty dissolved by the notice; and then I will proceed to take the whole territory."

"Congress, on the contrary, used this language: "We think this dispute ought to be settled; the joint occupancy cannot be much longer maintained without collision; we therefore wish to terminate it; but we declare that our object is to produce the adoption of a compromise; we do not insist on the whole territory, and are willing to submit to a proper division."

"Is it not perfectly apparent that there is a radical difference between the notice proposed by the President, and the notice authorized by Congress? One was a part of a war policy; the other of a peace policy. One was founded on the assumption that Great Britain must recede from her whole claim, or go to war; the other on the assumption that war was not necessary, because we demanded no more than a fair compromise."

"This is the measure which has had a beneficial effect in England, and if, as we trust it may, it ultimately lead to peace, the result will be due not to the policy of President Polk, but to the conservative wisdom of the Senate. "The settlement of the Oregon question will, indeed, (in the words of the Enquirer,) be a triumphant response to the assertions of the Whig press;" but the triumph will be for the Whigs, and the moderate Democrats who co-operated with them, and not for the reckless partisans of the President."

Warlike.—It was announced by Mr. Draper, in the Canadian House of Assembly, on the 2d instant, that the British Government had shipped for the Militia of Canada 35,000 percussion muskets, and that they were expected to arrive in a few days. We also learn from the Montreal papers that the Burnhopeside, from London, expected shortly, is said to be freighted with 250 thirty-two pounders, shot, shell and powder, for that colony.—*Boston Pat.*

New Hampshire.—John P. Hale (lately a Representative in Congress) has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1847.

Raleigh Guards.—This spirited and patriotic Company met on Saturday last, preparatory to organization and for the election of Officers, &c. The following are the Officers chosen:

William J. Clark Captain; Isaac Procter 1st Lieutenant; O. A. Buck, 2d Lieutenant; Sergeants, Jas. L. Walton, 1st; A. F. Hughes, 2d; —— Taman, 3d; D. C. Dudley, 4th; Corporals, Jas. Johnston, 1st; E. W. Herritage, 2d; Egbert Betts, 3d; Alsey Hunter, 4th.

The requisite number of names having been enrolled, on Saturday afternoon the Company, as complete, was presented to Gen. R. W. Haywood, adjutant General of the State, and are now ready for marching orders. *Raleigh Register.*

The Area of Freedom.—Mike Walsh, the chief of the Subterraneans, who is now in jail in the city of New York, as is not unfrequently the case, for a libel upon some one of the "upper crust Democracy," with whom he is frequently in collision, writes from his prison-house the following pungent paragraph for his paper, which he continues to edit:

Extend the Area of Freedom.—As I was the originator of the above now far-famed sentiment, I think it is no more than right that the Common Council should, in gratitude for the act, knock three or four of these cells into one, so as to extend the benefit of the patriotic phrase to its illustrious author.

[*The Governor has pardoned him.*]

Mr. Webster's Case.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate certain charges made by the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll against the Hon. Daniel Webster, for official misconduct while he held the office of Secretary of State of the United States, beg leave to report:

That they have given to the subject referred to them a patient and laborious investigation, and have collected a large mass of testimony, the result of which, only, without going into its details, they deem it necessary to present to the House.

The committee, in the first place, directed their attention to the first charge against Mr. Webster: that, without the knowledge of the President of the United States, and contrary to usage, he had taken out of the hands of the ordinary disbursing agent and into his own a portion of that part of the foreign intercourse fund, commonly known as "The Secret Service Fund," and appropriated it to his own use. The committee find that, by law, this fund is committed to the exclusive control of the President of the United States, who may, if he think proper, keep the money himself, and disburse it from his own hands; or he may commit the keeping and disbursement of it to such agent or agents under his direction as he may deem it expedient to appoint. In consequence, as the committee presume, of the many and important duties which necessarily constantly occupy the whole time and attention of the President of the United States, so as to render it very troublesome and difficult for him, in person, to keep and disburse this fund and make up its accounts, he has always, from the first establishment of the Government, entrusted the discharge of these duties to other hands.

As the Secretary of State of the United States is peculiarly the confidential adviser of the President in whatever concerns the foreign relation of the country, he would seem to be the natural and appropriate agent for the discharge of these duties, if he could perform them without detriment to other public business of higher importance. Accordingly, the committee find that, in the Administration of General Washington, the elder Adams, and part of that of Mr. Jefferson, while the office of Secretary of State was held in succession by Mr. Jay, Jefferson, Randolph, Pickering, Marshall, and part of the time that Mr. Madison held that office under Mr. Jefferson, the whole of this fund was, under the direction and supervision of the President of the United States, received, kept, and disbursed by the Secretary of State.

In the early part of Mr. Jefferson's administration the Secretary of State, without any law requiring it, seems to have been relieved from the discharge of this duty, and the keeping and disbursing of this fund, under the President's direction, appears to have been passed over into the hands of agents, whose accounts, after receiving the sanction of the President, are settled at the Treasury. But no change has been made in the law or in the powers or duties of the President in respect to this fund from the time of General Washington to the present day. This change must have been made for the convenience of the Secretary of State, and not from any want of confidence which Mr. Jefferson had in Mr. Madison.

The committee have examined Mr. Tyler, the late President of the United States. He testified that when he came into the Presidency he found the foreign relations of the country in a very delicate condition in certain particulars, which the committee do not deem it important to specify, requiring, in his opinion, the employment of confidential agents; and, for reasons assigned by him to the committee, he regarded his Secretary of State as the fittest person to select and employ them. Under an impression entertained both by him and Mr. Webster that this was the usual and proper mode, he suggested that the money should be disbursed by Mr. Webster; and for that purpose placed in his hands a portion of the foreign intercourse fund which was then lying on deposite with Mr. Stubbs, the ordinary disbursing agent. This had not been done before for a long time. A knowledge of the modern usage in respect to the keeping and disbursing this fund, it is not improbable, led Mr. Ingersoll into the erroneous belief that this money had come improperly, and without the President's sanction, at Mr. Webster's instance, into his hands. But there can be no doubt that the President had ample authority to commit to his Secretary the keeping and disbursing of this money, and that he alone had a right to judge of its expediency. The committee find from the testimony that all the money put into his hands was placed there with the knowledge and sanction and by the order of the President, and so much of it as was necessary was disbursed in accordance with his views. A balance, not needed for the purposes contemplated, was afterwards returned by Mr. Webster to Mr. Stubbs, disbursing agent, with whom, the testimony shows, there is usually on deposite a larger amount of money than is required to meet present demands. With these remarks the committee dismiss this and proceed to notice the second charge.

In that charge Mr. Ingersoll accuses Mr. Webster with using the public money to corrupt the party presses. Among the agents employed by Mr. Webster, under the authority of the President as above explained, was Mr. Francis O. J. Smith, of the State of Maine. There is in the Department of State, among the papers relating to the secret service fund, a letter from that gentleman to Mr. Webster, which contains an expression that, unexplained, might justly lead to the impression that he (Mr. Smith) had used the money of the Government in that way. The committee have fully investigated this charge. They do not deem it necessary or expedient to go into a specification of the acts of this agent, who was employed in a secret service, or to inquire into the propriety of employing agents for secret service within the limits of the United States and paying them out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse, but will content themselves with simply remarking that the testimony they have taken fully explains whatever is of obscure or doubtful meaning in this letter, and removes every foundation for a belief or even a suspicion that the public money was used or attempted to be used to corrupt the party presses. This brings the committee to the third and last charge; that when Mr. Webster went out of office he was a public defaulter.

From an examination of his accounts, it appears that, when he retired from office, there was of the moneys that had been entrusted to him an apparent balance of $2,290 in his hands as stated by Mr. Ingersoll. The expenditure of this sum remained to be accounted for by him. There seems to have been delay in procuring vouchers from the agents whom Mr. Webster had employed for the moneys advanced by him to them. For a payment of a thousand dollars, which he claimed to have made out of the fund in his hands, he alleged the voucher had been lost, mislaid, or not procured, and it has not yet been found or obtained, though efforts were made by him to find or procure it. These causes occasioned a delay in the settlement of his accounts for some eighteen or twenty months.

In the autumn of 1844, the period having arrived when it was necessary for Mr. Stubbs to close his accounts at the Treasury, and Mr. Webster not having then procured the necessary vouchers, he proposed to pay the apparent balance against him, with the understanding that the Government should refund to him if he subsequently procured the evidence of his payments. This proposition, which proceeded from Mr. Webster, was acceded to by the President of the United States. In the month of November of that year Mr. Webster procured a voucher for a payment of $200, and paid in cash $2,090, the residue of the apparent balance in his hands. This money was remitted by him in part from Boston and in part from Philadelphia. In the following winter he visited Washington, and, on the 1st of February, 1845, presented vouchers for payments made by him while in office, and not before credited to him, to the amount of $1,050, which the President of the United States directed to be refunded, and that amount was then repaid to him. Mr. Webster was urged by Mr. Stubbs to collect and transmit his accounts and vouchers, that Mr. Stubbs might close his accounts with the Treasury, but the committee find no evidence of any threat of exposure having been made by the President which induced the payment of the apparent balance against him.

If it be assumed that Mr. Webster was correct in his impression that he had paid the above mentioned thousand dollars out of the fund in his hands, and if to this amount be added the vouchers for $1,250, procured by him after his retirement from office, making together $2,250, and this last amount be deducted from $2,290, the apparent balance against him, it will show that the real balance in his hands when he went out of office was $40 only. On reviewing his accounts, the keeping of which was for the most part entrusted by him to Mr. Stubbs, the disbursing agent, the committee have been led to doubt whether on the final settlement an item of $500 was not by mistake carried to his credit which had been before allowed him. This error was pointed out to the committee by the disbursing agent, by whom the account was drawn up and the settlement made. He proves that it was at his own suggestion, and not at that of Mr. Webster, that this item was carried to his credit in the final settlement. It is not necessary to go into the particulars of the history of this item and of the cause of the mistake, if one was made. The committee deem it sufficient to remark that no blame is imputed to Mr. Webster, who they are satisfied was not aware, and probably is not now, that this item had been before credited to him; nor is the disbursing agent who drew up the items of the final settlement liable to the charge of negligence. If it be assumed that this item was twice allowed to him, and that the final settlement was made in all other respects correct, then in refunding to Mr. Webster, he should have been repaid $550 only instead of $1,050. But, if Mr. Webster was not mistaken in the belief that he had paid the thousand dollars above mentioned, then the Government still owes him $500.

The committee deem any comments on the above facts connected with this charge unnecessary. In their opinion there is no proof in relation to any of the charges to impeach Mr. Webster's integrity or the purity of his motives in the discharge of the duties of his office. The value of this opinion is perhaps to some extent enhanced by the fact that, in their investigation, the committee, in observance of the usage in similar cases, have taken the testimony without notice to him, in his absence, without communication with him, or explanation from him. In conclusion, they beg permission to remark that their investigation has brought out facts (which are embodied in the testimony) connected with the foreign relations of the country, the disclosure of which public policy would seem to forbid. On this subject, they entirely concur with the President of the United States in the views so fully and strongly enforced by him in his message at the present session, in answer to a resolution of the House requesting a communication to it of the same facts that are embodied in the testimony taken by the committee, and which, for reasons then assigned, he declined to communicate or make public, except with a view to an impeachment, and to furnish the proof necessary to attain the great ends of public justice. He expressed the opinion that, even in that case, the House should adopt all wise precautions to prevent the unnecessary exposure of matters the publication of which might injuriously affect the public interest. No dissent from the views of that message was expressed by the House. The committee, therefore, think that these facts were laid open to their view with an implied understanding, both on the part of the President and of the House, that they would be made public only in the event of an impeachment, and of their being necessary for bringing to justice great public delinquents. Inasmuch, therefore, as no evidence has been exhibited to the committee, which can lay any foundation for an impeachment, all the reasons which induced the President to decline to make these facts public on the call of the House, return in their full force against their disclosure now.

They therefore recommend that they be discharged from the further consideration of this subject, and that the testimony taken by them (which accompanies this report) be sealed up, endorsed "confidential," and deposited in the archives of the House, not to be opened unless by its order. And they report resolutions accordingly:

Resolved, That the testimony taken in this investigation be sealed up by the Clerk, under the supervision of the Committee, endorsed "confidential," and deposited in the archives of the House, and that the same be not opened unless by its order.

Resolved, That this report be laid on the table and printed, and that the select committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Signed and submitted by

SAMUEL F. VINTON,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
DANIEL P. KING,
SEABORN JONES.

The report having been read—

MR. BRINKERHOFF said that, not being able to agree with the majority of the committee in all their conclusions, he deemed it his duty to present his views in the shape of a minority report, which he requested might be received and printed. It was due, however, to the House to state that in the report he had embodied the letter from Mr. F. O. J. Smith, to which the report of the majority referred, and which substantially agreed with the representation of it which had been made to the House by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.) He stated this that he might not be thought to have a wish to smuggle that letter before the public without the previous knowledge and permission of the House.

MR. SEABORN JONES wished to submit a question to the House. If they would advert to the language of the committee's report which had been read by the Clerk, it would be seen that the committee had been careful to do ample justice to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll) in regard to the impressions he had received from the perusal of this letter of Mr. Smith, and had said that the general tenor of the letter, taken by itself, and without any thing further to explain or cast additional light upon it, was such as would naturally warrant such impressions. The exposure of the letter itself (which would be the result of printing the whole of the minority report) could not place him on higher grounds than had been done by the committee's report. That report said that Mr. Ingersoll had been warranted in supposing that an attempt had been made to corrupt the press. The publication of the letter could not place him on higher ground. It had been the intention of the committee to put him on as high ground as he could stand on. But the committee's report went to say that such an opinion would have been entirely changed by a perusal of the residue of the testimony; that they, after an examination of that testimony, were fully satisfied that no improper use had been made of the fund, and no intention evinced of doing any thing in the matter that was inconsistent with the highest honor, patriotism, and integrity. Under these circumstances, it would be unjust, unfair—nay, it would be iniquitous, to publish the letter alone, unaccompanied by the testimony which fully and satisfactorily explained it, and which, when asked for by the House, the President had refused to communicate. The House had asked that this testimony might be made public, but it had not been disclosed, because the President thought it contrary to his duty to communicate it, unless it was to be employed in sustaining an impeachment. The gentleman's minority report did not disagree with that of the majority in this conclusion, for he wished the whole to be printed. It would certainly be the height of injustice to place a portion of it before the public and to leave out the residue; from such a partial disclosure, it would be impossible for any one to come to any just or correct conclusion. Either the House ought to suppress the whole, or to publish the whole.

The House, however, ordered the report to be read, and by a vote of 157 to 16, directed both to be printed and laid on the table. Mr Jones afterwards moved, that, as one of the papers was thus ordered to be printed, the whole should be.

Supreme Court.—The following young gentlemen have undergone an examination before the Judges, and been admitted to County Court Practice, viz:

J. Fox Hughes, of Edgecomb County; T. B. Venable, Granville; Adam Empie, Jr Wilmington; Edward Cantwell, Wilmington; Joseph Downey, Granville; J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro'; Thomas Ruffin, Orange County; Sam'l. J. Person, Moore County; H. B. Johnston, Mocksville; A. M. Bogle, Iredell County; S. Nye Hutchison, Charlotte; Josiah Johnson, Clinton.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz:

John F. Wooten, of Kinston, Lenoir County; G. W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; M. L. McCorkle, Newton, Catawba County; Lewis F. Carr, Sampson County; Walter W. Lenoir, Caldwell County; William W. Cobb, Williamston, Martin County; James N. Fuller, Leasburg, Caswell County; William S. Mullins, Fayetteville; Patrick H. Winston, Windsor, Bertie County; Benjamin F. Simmons, Halifax.—*Raleigh Register.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Harrisonburg Temperance Society met at Mr. J. C. Blocker's on the 6th inst., to hold their third anniversary, and when the hour arrived for services to commence, the people marched to the Grove, where a Stand was prepared for the Speakers—and the following gentlemen addressed a well behaved congregation, to-wit: Mr. John B. Leonard of Fayetteville, led off in quite a spirited manner, showing many evil and bad effects of intemperance. He was followed by Mr. John Evans, who very zealously advocated the cause of temperance, and in a warm appeal to the Ladies, showed that they are the sufferers after all. The Rev. Daniel Culbreth also gave a feeling address—showing the evil effects of dram-drinking, and the good effects of total abstinence;—showing that the Washington Temperance Society possessed the true principles, and wound up with several remarks. He then offered the pledge and got fourteen names, who seemed anxious to lend their aid in the cause of temperance. The meeting then adjourned to meet around the table, which was bountifully spread, and refreshed themselves, and after several good temperance anecdotes, the Society organized and proceeded to elect Officers for the term of 12 months, whereupon the following gentlemen were elected:

James O. Hall, President; Newsom Autry, 1st Vice President; Daniel Gaddie, 2d Vice President; S. R. Hawley and K. Sessoms, Rec. Secretaries.

We are glad to see public opinion turning in favor of temperance, and hope that those of our candidates who may be elected to the Legislature will give it their attention, as the next Session will be of such importance. We hope they will give us their aid in suppressing vice and supporting virtue.

A TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The Connecting Link.—We have just returned from the most enthusiastic meeting we ever attended. It was an adjourned meeting of our citizens, upon the subject of connecting our Rail Road with the South Carolina Road, and to receive the report of the Delegates that attended the *Sumterville Convention.* The Report was drawn up and handed in by Lucian Holmes, Esq., which was received and adopted by the meeting *unanimously,* and with applause. The meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, and, we feel confident, never, since it was a building, did it accommodate an assembly, that displayed so much unity of feeling and purpose, as the one we have just left. The speeches of Messrs. Holmes, Dudley, Meares, Parsley, and McRae, set forth the advantages which would accrue to our beloved Wilmington and the old North State, by the accomplishment of this contemplated Rail Road Link, that, had we been possessed of John Jacob Astor's Estate, we would this night place the "needful" in the hands of the Committee of TEN to build it. The meeting authorized the survey of a route, and provided measures to carry it into effect.

Wilmington Commercial.

We learn that near *six thousand dollars* have been subscribed, to have the route of the Road surveyed, and we have no doubt *ten thousand* will be raised in a short time by the citizens of Wilmington.—*Ib.*

The Unkindest Cut Yet.—The last "Standard" says—

"He who votes against the *right* of the people to elect their own Governor, will vote, when opportunity offers, or when he deems it necessary, against educating the children of the people."

Certain prominent gentlemen of the Democratic party may well exclaim—"Save us from our friends!" What will Judge *Daniel, Gov. Branch, Weldon N. Edwards, Judge Bailey,* and other prominent Democrats, (who voted against the *right* of the people to elect their own Governor,) say to this libellous charge?—*Register.*

Sudden Death.—We are greatly pained to hear of the sudden death of our gallant friend, Gen. J. I. Pasteur, of Newbern. He had just been appointed by His Excellency, Gov. Graham, Colonel of the Volunteer Regiment of Infantry, to be raised in this State.—*Ib.*

Lafayette Division, No. 2.
SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE Officers and Members of the Division are requested to meet at the Division room, on Monday evening next the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of the W. P.

S. S. AREY, R. S.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1846. 15-1w

CARTHAGE
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of this Institution closed on the 3d and 4th of June, by a most thorough examination of the Students connected with it, (some fifty in number,) on the various branches of learning to which their attention had been directed. In justice to the Rev. A. C. McNeill and Lady, whose services the Trustees have had the good fortune to procure, as well as in justice to the public who may have children and wards to educate, the Examining Committee, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, cannot forbear an unqualified expression of their high admiration of the skill of the Principals of the Institute as disciplinarians, and their distinguished fidelity and ability as instructors. Mr. McNeill came to us highly recommended as a graduate of first standing of our own University; a gentleman who had been selected as a member of the Faculty of the University so soon as he received his diploma, and served in that capacity with marked ability and success. Mrs. McNeill came highly recommended as an experienced Teacher, and a graduate of one of the best Seminaries of learning in the State of New York; but now, to the public of this vicinity, even more satisfactory testimonials of their unqualified capacity to fill the station which they occupy, has been furnished.

The Institute has been in most successful operation more than 18 months; and the highly creditable manner to themselves and their instructors, in which the Students connected with each branch of the Institute have acquitted themselves at each successive examination,—the prompt and accurate answers given by the Students to the various questions propounded, though examined on all the studies of the Session,—and the entire satisfaction given to the parents and guardians of the Students—demonstrate to the minds of the Trustees, not only that diligent application is required of the Students, but that their efforts to improve are properly aided, and their minds judiciously directed. The Trustees cannot hesitate to commend to the favorable consideration of the public the Institute, as a school in which a thorough and accomplished education may be acquired on most reasonable terms. A large and commodious building has been finished for the male department, and a splendid house for the female department is now in progress of building, and will be completed by the opening of the next Session, or soon thereafter. Board can be had in the village or its vicinity, in most respectable families, at $5 per month, including washing, lights, and lodging. The location of the Institute is a most healthy and desirable one.

N. B. The next Session of the Institute will commence on the 1st Monday of July next.

CHARLES CHALMERS,
WILLIS D. DOWD,
ALEX'R KELLY,
Examining Committee of the Board.

Carthage, June 6, 1846.

DENTISTRY
IN FAYETTEVILLE.
R. D. ADDINGTON

HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.

June 2, 1846. 13-tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—From the following statements we may reasonably hope that our difficulties with England are on the eve of final and satisfactory adjustment,—a result on which we most heartily congratulate all our readers:—

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER OF THE 11th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 10—9 o'clock, P. M.

The nature of the President's message I have correctly stated to be the proposal of Great Britain, which is the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia by the Hudson Bay Company only until the expiration of their charter, the British fearing that they might otherwise be compelled to pay that company too large an indemnity.

The free navigation of the Straits of Fuca, and the free use of the bays and inlets of Vancouver's Island, to be allowed the United States, for the same period, and some other privileges not heretofore expected by the forty-nine men. The President asks the advice of the Senate.

The 54 40 Senators are greatly displeased, and from this I judge that the majority of the Senate is disposed to advise the acceptance of the proposal. The President having declared himself on the line of 54 40, will not accept the proposal unless advised by the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states the terms as follows:—

"The 49th parallel—the free navigation of the Columbia river during the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which expires in 1863, and its recharter, if one should be given—Vancouver's Island, and a common right through the Straits of Fuca.

"Mr. Pakenham's power of settlement is conditional. If the Senate will approve of the proposition as it stands, then he is authorized to go on and complete a treaty without further instructions from the Home Government. If not, and any important amendment is inserted, it must be referred back again. Great Britain never will consent to abandon the navigation of the Columbia river entirely. From the evidence submitted in the Senate, it is possible she might consent to a stipulation of years in regard to the possessory rights. The British Government takes the ground that upon considerations of national pride, as well as from good faith towards her subjects, they cannot be surrendered without remuneration. It is left optional, however, with the United States to take them at a fair valuation, and whenever it may be most acceptable and convenient. There is a letter among the papers from Mr. McLane, which induced the authorities here to expect more available terms than have been submitted. He seems to have misapprehended some points.

"Should the Senate refuse to advise, the most alarming embarrassments are visible in the future. Mr. Polk has said enough in his message to convince that chamber that unless they pursue this course, no immediate alternative of adjustment is left open.

"The terms do not embrace any thing that has not at one time or other been offered to Great Britain by the United States."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.

We understand from a reliable source that the terms offered by England relative to the settlement of this difficulty are not as favorable as has heretofore been expected would be offered.

Accompanying the message is the correspondence between the respective governments. The President, as we understand it, takes decided ground in favor of our just claim, but refers the matter to the Senate as the body who will have the final responsibility in the matter.

The affair had created intense sensation at Washington.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial says:—

Mr. Allen and Mr. Hannegan and some others are exceedingly bitter and vehement in their denunciations of the treaty and of the President.—They will contend against the proposition as long as they can. The debate may, therefore, be a long one, because it may be expedient to answer these gentlemen.

Mr Allen has a private grief that adds much to his violence on this subject. The President did not see fit to hold any communication with him or to advise or consult with him on the subject of the proposition.

The President, I imagine, was not a little piqued at the remarks heretofore made by the 54° 40 men in the Senate, upon his alleged disposition to adjust the controversy on 49. He did not like the idea of being "consigned to an infamy so profound that the hand of resurrection could never reach him."

There will be no peace, hereafter, between the President and the fifty-four fortys. They are open in denunciation of him.

RUMORS.—It is rumored over this city, though we have no *official authority* for the statement, and will not vouch for the truth of it, that the Senate of the U. States has been engaged in closed doors for three days past on a message from the President of the United States, consulting them about the propriety of accepting terms proposed by Mr. Pakenham for the adjustment of the Oregon question. There are different rumors about the precise character of the proposition. It is said in the streets of Washington this evening, immediately after the Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock, that they advised the President to accept the proposition by a vote of 38 to 12! We cannot consent to keep these important rumors from our readers, although we have no official evidence for them, and have had no sort of communication upon this event with any member either of the Senate or of the administration.

We understand that the Senate adjourned over till Monday.—*Wash. Union Friday night last.*

It is currently reported at Washington, that Messrs. Buchanan and Bancroft will soon leave the Cabinet, and that the Hon. Richard Rush and the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood will fill the vacant places.

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce says,—

There is to be a general change in the Cabinet, consequent upon the adjustment of the Oregon question.

Mr. Buchanan is to retire from the State Department. Some say Mr. Rush will succeed him.

Mr. Walker may be transferred to the War Department. That part of the arrangement I doubt.

Mr. Haywood will take Mr. Bancroft's place, and Mr. B. will go abroad.

Mr. McLane will return from England immediately.

DESTRUCTIVE RAINS.—During the greater part of last week we had heavy and almost incessant rains. The effect upon the ripening wheat is supposed to be very disastrous, whilst the low grounds in this and the adjoining counties were flooded, and much of the planted corn washed away. We very much regret to hear that about 200 feet of the new Bridge over the Cape Fear, lately erected by Messrs. McNeill & Turner, 23 miles above this place, was washed away. We trust its enterprising proprietors will speedily repair it.

A letter from a friend in Anson informs us that "the wheat crop, a great deal of which had been cut, will be much injured, and the corn on the low grounds swept off."

MR. SHEPARD'S NOTIONS OF ECONOMY AND RELIEF.—At the session of 1842–3, (the same in which Mr. Shepard was so anxious to relieve the people's distress,) a bill was pending in the Senate to appropriate two thousand dollars to enclose the Capital Square at Raleigh. Mr. Shepard moved to amend the bill by striking out $2000, and appropriating FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for that purpose!! And this is the same liberal gentleman who would have had the Governor of North Carolina buy the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which cost near a million and a half, for one Dollar,—or "one red cent," we believe his own language is.

GOV. GRAHAM IN FAYETTEVILLE.—According to appointment, Gov. Graham addressed [illegible] in this town on Tuesday last. The weather, as we all know, was too inclement to allow of a large collection of people from the country, but the town supplied a large and highly respectable audience of both parties, who had the pleasure of listening for two and a half hours, to one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches ever delivered in this place—and our town has been the theatre of some notable speeches. It was all that the most ardent Whig could wish, and all here know that we do not speak without authority when we say that a number of Democrats have expressed their admiration of the speech and of the man, and their *determination to vote for him.* One gentleman who has belonged to the party ever since he was old enough to be a party man, said to us, he intended to vote for Gov. Graham, not because he is a Whig, but because he is the smartest man he ever saw, and because his opponent is a [illegible]. We repeat, that it is well known here [illegible] number of gentlemen who have been [illegible] members of that party, have avowed their determination to vote for Gov. Graham. And [illegible] or them for it. The sacrifice the Central Committee called on them to make to party [illegible] too great. Heretofore it has been the boast of North Carolinians, that not only have our Governors been men of high character, [illegible] of respectable talents, and [illegible] that all who have been brought [illegible] high office have been recommended by some one or more of these traits. But here the party has foisted upon it, against its will, and to the exclusion of a better man in all respects, one who is wanting in every conceivable qualification for presenting the true character of our people [illegible] first office. How can it be expected [illegible] who cherish the Old North State as their life's blood, can consent, party or no party, to thrust aside such a man as William A. Graham, for the purpose of putting James B. Shepard in his place! In most other States it [illegible] would probably be done without [illegible] in most States party is far stronger [illegible] ism. But we are proud to say [illegible] North Carolina. Men of all parties [illegible] Wm. A. Graham with respect [illegible] they are satisfied that he shall [illegible] Constitutional period in the [illegible] which his merits alone have elevated him.

In the course of his speech Gov. Graham replied to the charges brought against him [illegible] Shepard and the Standard, in relation to [illegible] the election of Governor by the people, and his purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston [illegible] He next showed up Mr. Shepard's scheme [illegible] as developed in his celebrated "Bill [illegible] of the People," and his vote, [illegible] wind up the Banks in 1842–3. He [illegible] length on the Tariff and Sub-Treasury [illegible] more briefly on the Oregon question [illegible] ican War. He was repeatedly applauded.

We have so recently published an account of the Governor's defence on the [illegible] points, from our correspondent near [illegible] that we do not propose to repeat the [illegible] We doubt whether there was an individual [illegible] who did not feel not only perfectly satisfied with the Governor's course, but proud of it, and [illegible] at the idea that any one could expect him to pursue the contemptible policy indicated by Mr. Shepard and his friend the Standard.

The Governor's comments on the Relief [illegible] were a rich treat indeed. And as we [illegible] Locofoco papers cannot be hired to [illegible] subject, we will, without attempting to [illegible] speech, give the substance of the Bill [illegible] those who still think of voting for Mr. Shepard may see what sort of a monster the [illegible] was delivered of, only three and a half years ago, when he was a Senator in the Legislature of North Carolina.

Let us premise, that the year 1842 was [illegible] great pecuniary embarrassment. The [illegible] of our Banks had been forced down [illegible] fluence of bad national legislation, the [illegible] sary, low tariff, &c., to about one [illegible] now is. When the Legislature met, [illegible] Locofoco member had some relief scheme [illegible] Mr. Shepard presented his on the 12th [illegible] 1842. We have not a copy of the bill [illegible] mendment at hand, (we wish the Register would publish them in full,)—but it provided, in substance, that the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller should issue One Million of Dollars upon the [illegible] of the State, in Bills from $10 to $100, bearing an interest of 2½ per cent. which sum was to be loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent. upon a pledge of Real Estate, or unencumbered personal security, to double the amount borrowed, renewable every twelve months upon payment of the interest and one fifth of the principal; three *salaried* Commissioners of Loans, to be appointed by the Governor and Council for each County, and the expenses of the scheme to be paid, with the difference of interest between that which the Bills bear and that which the borrower pays, viz: 3½ per cent. The Bills to be receivable in payment of Public Taxes and Bank Dividends, and the proposed amount to be divided amongst the several Counties according to their Federal population.

The bill was introduced with a great flourish—the author evidently expecting that it would immortalize him; but Mr. Edwards of Warren, his political friend and a brother lawyer, at once declared it to be a violation of the Constitution, which prohibits the issuing of bills of credit by the State. To obviate this fatal objection, Mr. Shepard, *after four days' deliberation,* on the 10th introduced his amendment, which provided that the Treasury Notes so issued, and bearing 2½ per cent. interest, "shall not be circulated as money; that no person shall be compelled to receive them in payment of any debts; that they shall not be receivable in payment of public taxes, Bank dividends, or any other debt due the State."

The amendment further provided, that every borrower shall pay up, (in good money of course,) 20 per cent. a year of his debt; and that the Governor shall immediately institute suit if he fails to pay punctually. That the principal and interest so paid, shall be invested in Bank or other stocks, "until the fifth year, *when, and not before, the notes hereby ordered to be issued, shall be redeemed.*"

This most sage scheme was debated at length, almost entirely by Mr. Shepard's own political friends, by whom it was abused and ridiculed without mercy. *Mr. Shepard manfully defended it to the last,* and when the question was taken, he and four others (evidently not descendants of King Solomon, as our shrewd old friend Daniel Love would say,) actually voted for it. The vote was 41 to 5,—the five being Messrs. Cooper, Exum, Shepard, Swinson and Thomas.

The bill needs no argument to show its utter absurdity. Ridicule is the only weapon that can touch it. A million of dollars of paper was to be issued by the State, with scarcely a dollar of cash in the Treasury to base it on or redeem it with. 210 persons were to be appointed throughout the State, each to give bond and security, and to be paid a salary, to lend out these shin-plasters to the people—no man to get more than $500—and ample bond and security, or mortgage, to be given by the borrower. The borrower was to pay 6 per cent. interest, and to receive 2½, a clear loss of 3½ per cent. He was to pay $100 every year, and the interest, in good money, until the whole was paid. In the mean time he was forbidden to pass the State's notes in any way or for any purpose.

He could not buy a barrel of flour with them, nor pay a debt, or taxes. He could not even pay his annual instalments to the State with them. At the end of the five years, therefore, he would have paid the State in principal and compound interest $669 11, for the privilege of keeping in his pocket book during those five years $500 of State Treasury Notes, and receiving at the end of the five years $562 50. It is true that the State would make $106 61 out of each borrower by the operation, but who would lose it? Of course the borrower, who was to be "relieved,"—as he would be with a vengeance!

In the course of the five years, (provided a sufficient number of fools could have been found to borrow the Treasury Notes,) the State would have realized upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the people would have been "relieved;" and provided further that the borrowers had not sense enough even to run away from such a bad bargain. But then, on the other hand, the State would have to pay its 240 commissioners their salary for five years, and various other charges, which would about absorb all the profit, and thus the only persons who would have derived any benefit from Mr. James B. Shepard's "bill for the relief of the people," would have been these salaried officers.

There is no excuse that Mr. Shepard did this hastily and abandoned it on reflection. No. He had months to digest his plan, and devoted four days to perfect it after Mr. Edwards pointed out its unconstitutional character. And then, neither the ridicule of his opponents nor the advice of his friends could induce him to abandon it, or enable him to see its absurdity. He never yet, so far as we have heard, has been able to see aught but beauty in the proportions of his deformed bantling.

And this is the candidate, grown no wiser, and certainly no more modest, in the three years which have since elapsed, who is presented to the Democracy for the highest office in their gift—billetted upon them by the Editor of the Standard (himself the creature of his creature,) for though it is said that a Captain's company somewhere in Wake county did nominate Mr. Shepard, it is also well understood that the whole thing was managed by the candidate and his Editor.

But the train of thought which the Governor's remarks on this point led us into, have taken up too much space. We wish we had room to notice the other subjects on which he spoke, especially the Tariff and the Sub-Treasury, on both of which he was very able. He showed by reference to documents and dates, that the revenue was always most abundant and the country most prosperous in all its industrial pursuits, during the existence of a Protective Tariff, and that under the low Tariff of 1840-41, the revenue sunk to 13 millions a year, and that very public distress arose which Mr. Shepard was so intent upon "relieving." He showed clearly that the inevitable tendency of the Sub-Treasury was to bring about a hard money currency, which would as inevitably reduce the wages of labor and the value of its products, depress public and private enterprize, and keep down the poor but honest man, who under a credit system has always a fair chance to compete with the rich and raise himself to the same level.

Since the above was written we have received a letter on business from a gentleman of Chatham County, well known in this place as a leading and consistent Democrat, which closes as follows, showing that it is not here alone that Gov. Graham is to be supported by his political opponents:—

"CHATHAM COUNTY, May 28, 1846.

"It's *no go* with us Democrats this year for Governor.—Mr. Hoke's or Mr. Shepard don't take with Democrats in this section. Our present worthy incumbent, WM. A. GRAHAM, will get more Democratic votes in my neighborhood than Shepard. No doubt you'll give us a genteel beating. Though a Democrat, I say Hurrah for Graham!"

ERRORS CORRECTED.—The North Carolinian's comments on Gov. Graham's speech are in the main remarkably fair and correct—for that paper. But in regard to the Tariff there are some errors which it is well to note.

The Governor is accused of misrepresentation in speaking of the failure of the Democratic majority in Congress to pass a bill to repeal the Tariff of 1842. The Carolinian says they could not pass it in 1843-4 because "the Senate was Whig, and Mr. Tyler would not in all probability have sanctioned either the repeal or a new bill." Mr. Graham spoke expressly, we think, of the failure of the *House* to pass such a bill in 1843-4-5. In that House, he remarked, there was a Democratic majority of upwards of 50, and yet they passed no bill. How were they to know that the Senate would reject a bill if they passed it? And as to Mr. Tyler, the general understanding we think was that he would, without hesitation, have signed almost any Tariff bill that the party had passed.

But the errors that we wish principally to correct are in the following. The Carolinian represents Gov. Graham as saying,—

"He had found that the high tariffs of which democrats complained, produced more revenue than the low tariffs would, as maintained by the democrats. And he mentioned as proof, that the tariff of '24 produced more than that of '33; and that the present tariff of '42 was producing more than that of '33; for that about the enactment of the present tariff, the old tariff of '33 was only producing about $13,000,000. In this, however, he is mistaken according to our information, or else we misunderstood him. In 1840, the amount we admit, was down to about thirteen and a half millions, but it was owing to the country being overstocked with importations; the previous year the customs amounting to twenty-three and a half millions. And from twenty-three and a half millions in 1836, the revenue suddenly dropped the very next year to eleven millions. * * * It is true, the tariff of 1842, produced for the year ending 30th June, 1844, twenty-six millions; whether it will keep on at that, no one can say."

Here are numerous mistakes, not of Gov. Graham, but of the Carolinian. We have before us Document No. 6, of the present session of Congress, being Mr. Secretary Walker's Annual Treasury Report, at page 957 of which will be found a Statement showing the net revenue from duties for each year from 1821 to 1845, as follows:

1821,	$15,115,418 38	1834,	$13,458,111 01
1822,	21,219,116 53	1835,	21,552,272 97
1823,	17,717,836 42	1836,	26,325,839 77
1824,	20,215,059 63	1837,	13,315,129 22
1825,	25,387,904 60	1838,	15,373,238 53
1826,	18,997,478 17	1839,	20,560,439 90
1827,	22,378,656 15	1840,	10,159,339 44
1828,	24,890,337 83	1841,	15,516,589 36
1829,	22,296,512 73	1842,	12,780,173 64
1830,	22,883,573 53	1843,*	5,602,033 07
1831,	30,312,851 22	1844,	25,758,406 22
1832,	24,488,896 76	1845,	26,666,374 50
1833,	14,597,782 48		

* For six months ending June 30.

It will be seen that the only amount which the Carolinian has near right is that of 1844; whilst Gov. Graham's positions are fully sustained. For instance, the net revenue under the Protective Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, was an average of more than 23½ millions a year for the eight years from 1825 to 1832 inclusive. Whilst for the ten years from 1833 to 1842 inclusive, under the low duties of the Compromise Act, the average annual revenue was only 16½ millions. For the last three years of the time, when the duties were approximating to the lowest point, the average was less than 13 millions. And then look at the years ending June 1844 and 1845, under the Whig Tariff of 1842. The revenue is at once abundant to pay all the ordinary expenses and meet the debt incurred during the period of low duties.

It seems to us that these facts, taken from the experience of the country—from its official records,—ought to satisfy every impartial man, that, to say nothing of the industrial interests of the country, the Treasury itself cannot be supported under the low duties so clamored for by Locofocoism.

ROBESON COUNTY.—We regret to learn, by the following, that WM. B. THOMPSON, Esq., has been compelled to decline being a candidate for the Legislature.

We understand that JOHN MCNAIR, Esq., is the whig candidate in place of Mr. Thompson.

To the Freemen of Robeson County:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At a meeting of the Whigs of this County, held at the Court House during the week of our last County Court, I was nominated as a candidate to represent the county in the House of Commons at the next session of the Legislature. At the time of the nomination, although it was entirely unsought by me, I thought that my duty to that party which I sincerely and honestly believe are only actuated by a desire to perpetuate our free institutions, and a proper deference to the expressed wishes of that portion of the party who had conferred the honor upon me of choosing me for their candidate, required that I should accept the nomination, and I accordingly signified my willingness to serve my county in the Legislature if I should be elected. But I greatly regret that circumstances of a private nature, which have come to my knowledge since that time, render it impossible for me to canvass the county during the approaching campaign, or to do justice to myself or the expectations of the Whig party.

WM. B. THOMPSON, Sr.
Robeson county, June 10, 1846.

LUMBERTON, June 12, 1846.

Dear Sir: On yesterday Gov. Graham filled his appointment at this place by addressing a very respectable audience, composed of both parties, but principally Whigs. The Governor spoke at some length on the charges made against him to defeat his re-election, and particularly his bid on and purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, all of which he cleared up so completely and satisfactorily that further comment is entirely unnecessary. The national topics on which he touched were confined more particularly to the Sub-Treasury, Tariff, and Oregon. His views on these subjects, and his defence of the Whig party, were so strong, forcible, and correct, that the Whigs were in ecstacies! and if we could judge from countenances and gentlemanly deportment, the other party were by no means chagrined at his manly appearance and arguments. Mr. Shepard, the Standard, and other prints, are consuming time unnecessarily in sending any unfavorable reports against the Governor to Robeson. We were, as North Carolinians, proud of him, and will give him every Whig vote polled in this county in August next; and I will be much disappointed if he does not get many others. He was treated with more respect and politeness by the other party than any candidate we have had here for that office. We think here that any State in the Union would be proud of such a son as Wm. A. Graham, and I have no doubt we are already envied on his account. He left us the same evening, for Laurel Hill, in Richmond county.

A letter from another correspondent in Robeson says:

"Gov. Graham's speech at this place on last Thursday was a noble effort, and gave great satisfaction to Whigs and no offence to Democrats."

TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION OF MR. WEBSTER.—See the Report of the Committee. Two of the signers are Whigs, Messrs. Vinton and King, and two Locos, Messrs. Jones of Georgia and Davis of Mississippi.

The fifth member of the committee, Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, Loco, presented a report for himself, in which he endeavors to throw a little of suspicion over Mr. Webster. But he has done more to degrade himself than Mr. Webster. We would have published his report if it had been received in time.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Hillsborough Recorder, that the three Regiments of Orange militia have furnished 344 volunteers under the call of the Governor. And the Wilmington Commercial says that 88 volunteers stepped forward from the ranks of the New Hanover Regiment. They elected David Williams Captain; Thos. E. Vann, 1st. Lieut. and R. H. Newkirk 2d Lieut. One of the Orange Regiments was most eloquently addressed by Hugh Waddill, Esq., and the New Hanover Regiment by Gen. Alex'r. McRae.

At a meeting in Charlotte, after addresses by W. F. Davidson, G. W. Caldwell, and J. W. Osborne, 34 volunteers enrolled themselves.

No company has been organized in this county; but we are assured by those who know something of the public feeling, that if an attempt had been made to raise a new company, and not, as was attempted, to fill up the ranks of one already existing, it would undoubtedly have succeeded. As an evidence of this, we learn that at Capt. Butler's Company Muster on Saturday last, 16 of his men volunteered. There is no need for an effort now, as more than the requisite force for the Regiment has been obtained already.

MILITARY EXPENSES.—The reader was doubtless struck with Mr. Webster's statement, (in our last,) that he was told in a reliable quarter, that the present daily expenditure of the Government amounted to about half a million of dollars a day. On Monday of last week, Mr. Webster repeated the statement, adding that he spoke "on very good authority. I did not mean (he added) what may be called the expenses proper of the army and navy; nor did I mean to say that this was an expense which might be expected to last; but I did mean to say that I am credibly informed that, including the vast charge for transportation, adding this to the other expenses of the increased state of the army and navy, there is now actually bearing upon the expenses of the country very nearly half a million of dollars per day."

No member of the Senate attempted to controvert this rather alarming statement. We must suppose, therefore, that it is an admitted fact. If so, this little Mexican war will leave a considerable legacy of debt for the people to pay, even if it should be brought to a close now. What will it be if our army is to overrun Mexico?

A very sensible writer in the N. Y. Evening Post, Locofoco, writes as follows:—

"*Mr. Editor:* Now that the legions of Mexico are vanquished, and the Rio Grande is the blood-fixed boundary of Texas, is there any thing left in our quarrels with her which cannot be as well adjusted by negotiation as by the bayonet? The two questions pending between us were, one of land and the other of money. The first has been decided by an action of ejectment—by what the lawyers call an action *in rem*. As to the other, if we can now prevail on the delinquent to "settle" by giving her note, with (or even without) a satisfactory endorser, it will be better than to "send good money after bad" in costs of a litigation. Doubtless we should recover judgment, (for our attorney and counsel, Taylor and Scott, are "a team,") but the execution will be very apt to be returned "unsatisfied." The amount which we claim is somewhere about five millions of dollars, and, so far as the money is concerned, it is hardly worth while to pay thirty millions of dollars to recover it by suit, if we can get it by negotiation."

BAD MANAGEMENT.—There are great complaints in New Orleans at the wretched bungling of the Administration in its measures for prosecuting the war. The Picayune (a neutral paper) says,—

"We understand that the Quartermaster's Department, in this city, is a quarter of a million of dollars in debt, for the supplies for the Army of Occupation. It has been twenty odd days since Congress voted $10,000,000 for this war, and yet, up to this time, the needful funds have not been placed at this, the most important point in the Union."

The Richmond Whig says,—

"A letter from New Orleans confirms the statements of the papers in that City, in regard to the wretched arrangements of the Government, in the fiscal department, and prepares us to anticipate hereafter accounts against the Government similar to those which are exhibited in the chronicles of the Florida campaigns. "The Government (says the letter,) has not a dollar of funds here—is buying every thing on credit, and paying enormously through the nose. The certificates of the Quartermaster, for amounts due for supplies, payable on demand, so soon as funds arrive, are hawking about at every shaving shop, at 8 to 10 per cent. discount. I saw one to-day for $1700, which was offered for $1550. Last week a heavy purchase of pork was made (1000 bbls.) at 13½, when the same quality could have been bought for cash at 10¼, and other things in proportion." Such things are inexcusable when the Government has a surplus of from 10 to 12 millions of dollars in its hands. Facts like these show the incapacity of the men at the head of the Government to conduct its affairs."

Not less strange, it appears to us, is the refusal to receive the volunteers who are flocking to New Orleans from the adjoining States by hundreds, on the unauthorized though patriotic call of Gen. Gaines, sending them home, (incensed and mortified,) at their own expense,—and calling for other volunteers to fill their places from States thousands of miles distant. Every consideration seemed to require that the troops should be taken from the South-West. They were near the scene of action; could be transported thither in a very short time, at very little comparative expense; were accustomed to the climate; might bid defiance to the yellow fevers of Mexico; and above all, were fully inclined for the fight. It is true the Charleston Mercury suggests, "that the Administration seems to have been seized with the notion, that the army must, as a matter of State Rights, have a regiment from each member of the Confederacy—that Michigan and Maine must be represented at Mexico as well as at Washington"—but it strikes us that this is rather a more expensive and inconvenient enforcement of the doctrine of State Rights than even a Virginia or South Carolina Abstractionist would contend for.

In addition to all this, the commissions lately granted to Lieut. Fremont and various private citizens, actually confer higher rank on these officers than is now enjoyed by many who fought and bled in the war of 1812, and who have been in the army ever since, and some of them in the late glorious battles on the Rio Grande! Among these newly appointed officers are two young men who were dismissed from West Point in 1844 for incompetency!!

CLAY *versus* POLK.—In April 1844, Mr. Clay wrote, at Raleigh, a letter on Texas Annexation, then one of the leading topics of discussion, from which the following is an extract:—

"If the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. *Annexation and war with Mexico are identical.* Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. * * * I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country."

In another part of the same letter Mr. Clay said that the consequences of annexation would be to involve us, "*certainly in war with Mexico—probably with other foreign powers.*"

This shows that Mr. Clay was a statesman of mind sufficiently expansive to take in the future consequences of present acts. His wisdom is now manifest.

How is it with Mr. Polk? In his Message at the opening of the present session of Congress, in the midst of a deal of glorification at the annexation of Texas, Mr. Polk said,—

"This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory."

This shows that Mr. Polk has not the wisdom to perceive those things which are on the very eve of coming to pass.

Perhaps the people may find out in time, that they have committed as great a mistake in the election of Polk over Clay, as Polk did in the Message.

We think that *we* were as much abused by the Locofoco Editors for predicting war with Mexico as the result of annexation, as we have been for any other matter in which we are right and they wrong. They laughed at us and called us all sorts of hard names.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is in operation from Washington to New York, 260 miles. The Superintendants, at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, not only convey intelligence with the rapidity of thought, but engage in familiar conversations with each other.

AN INDIAN DEPUTATION.—A boat has arrived at New Orleans with 41 Chiefs and Warriors of the Camanche and other tribes, on their way to Washington, after having concluded a Treaty with Gov. Butler.

This important treaty secures peace with thirteen Tribes bordering on Texas.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 8th, nearly the whole day was consumed in debate on Mr. Hannegan's resolution to adjourn Congress on the 20th of July.

Mr. Lewis opposed it, on the ground that provision must be made before adjournment for the increased expenses.

Messrs. Dayton, Huntington, Crittenden, Morehead, Webster, and Berrien, supported the resolution, whilst Mr. Clayton was for throwing upon the majority the whole responsibility of an early or late adjournment.

Mr. Sevier insisted that this was but a movement to get rid of the new Tariff bill. And Messrs. Turney and Calhoun united with him in opposing the resolution. Which was finally laid on the table for a week, 27 votes to 21.

On Tuesday, a long debate sprung up on Mr. Niles's proposition to establish lines of mail steamers to Liverpool and Bremen.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, nothing of much importance occurred, except the Executive Sessions on those days, on the Oregon question. And except also, an avowal by Mr. Dix of N. Y. that the bill to appoint additional Generals was prepared by the Executive order; which avowal induced Messrs. Westcott and Hannegan, (Locos,) to complain that if the administration wanted a measure passed they should not shrink from the responsibility of asking it openly. They therefore voted for reducing the number asked for, from six, to three.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the whole day was given to bills relating to the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin.

On Tuesday, the Report of the Webster Committee was received, (for which see preceding page.)

Territorial bills were then again taken up.

On Wednesday, Mr. Pillsbury, the second member from Texas, took his seat.

On Thursday, the Naval Appropriation bill was amended, on motion of Mr. McKay, by increasing the appropriations about 1¼ millions of dollars.

A resolution was passed, on motion of Mr McKay, to pay, out of the 10 millions heretofore appropriated, all the expenses of the States and individuals, in fitting out the volunteers.

On Friday, Mr. McKay gave notice that during this week he would call up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Schenck's committee made a report on the Ingersoll business.

Efforts were made, without success, to introduce resolutions fixing a day for adjournment—July 20th and 29th being named.

Encouraging.—**By one Mail this week, we received twelve new Subscribers. On looking over our list, we find we have added upwards of sixty new names within the last sixty days. This is doing pretty well for "hard times," and affords an earnest, we hope, that the Whigs of the State are neither asleep or sleepy.**

Raleigh Register.

This Mexican War will have two good effects at least; it will encourage the circulation of Newspapers and induce the people to read them. Like the Register, our list is rapidly increasing. For the past twenty days we have added upwards of *Fifty* subscribers to our list.—*Observer.*

That "hasty plate of soup" will be the death of General Scott. Already the boys about the streets have got the by-word of "soup at 6," and the unfortunate General has been dubbed "Marshal *Tureen*."—*Com. Adv.*

GENERALS SCOTT AND GAINES.—With a grateful remembrance of the gallant services of these veteran soldiers—with a veneration for the honorable scars which the body of each bears from desperate wounds received in the war of 1812—with a respect even for their characters as civilians, whilst the battle field did not require their presence,—we have read with unmixed surprize and regret, their correspondence with the Department, lately called for by the Senate. Gen. Scott suffers greatly by the publication of his letters; but Gen. Gaines absolutely annihilates himself.

The correspondence is very voluminous, utterly beyond the capacity of our columns. We must be content therefore with a brief statement of its features.

It appears from the President's statement to the Senate, that on the 13th May, the day Congress passed the act declaring war to exist, he sent for Gen. Scott, and voluntarily assigned him, verbally, to the command of the army against Mexico; to which the General assented, and immediately commenced the active preparations for organizing the army and for his own departure.

Eight days after this, (on the 21st,) Gen. Scott wrote to the Secretary of War, recounting the great labor he was undergoing in preparing for the campaign; and adding that he had heard from the Secretary that "much impatience is already felt, perhaps in high quarters, that I have not already put myself in route for the Rio Grande." He was compelled to stop his work, to guard himself against, perhaps, utter condemnation in the quarters alluded to. He was too old a soldier, not to feel the infinite importance of securing himself against danger (ill will or pre-condemnation) in his rear before advancing upon the public enemy. If he could not have the steady support of the Government to rest upon, it would be infinitely better that some other commander of the new army should be selected. "My explicit meaning is, (he adds,) that I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions—*a fire upon my rear from Washington, and a fire in front from the Mexicans.*" He goes on to argue that the army could not be fully collected to begin the campaign before the 1st of Sept.

Secretary Marcy replied to this on the 25th, that the letter was an extraordinary one, reflecting upon the motives and objects of the President in tendering him the command. That it had excited the surprize and deep regret of the President to be charged with ill-will and pre-condemnation towards him, of unworthy motives, bad faith, &c. And after a long statement to show the injustice of such imputations against the President who had just given him the highest mark of his confidence, the Secretary says,

"The President would be wanting in his duty to the country, if he were to persist in his determination of imposing upon you the command of the army in the war against Mexico. He would probably misunderstand the object you had in view in writing your letter, and disappoint your expectations, if he did not believe that it was intended to effect a change of his purpose in this respect. I am, therefore, directed by him to say that you will be continued in your present position here, and will devote your efforts in making arrangements and preparations for the early and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico."

Gen. Scott received this letter, so he writes in reply, "at about 6 P. M., as I sat down to take a hasty plate of soup;" and he forthwith proceeds to reply, and to remove the impressions his former letter had made. By "high quarters," he argues that he could not have meant "the highest quarter." That he alluded to the Secretary, and to those Members of Congress, leading friends of the President, who had condemned him. And he proceeds to plaster the President and Secretary in the following rather nauseating manner:—

"I wish I had the time to do justice to my recollection of the President's excellent sense, military comprehension, patience, and courtesies in these interviews. I have since often spoken of the admirable qualities he displayed on those occasions with honor as far as it was in my power to do him honor. And to you, sir, allow me to say, I have not accused you, and do not mean to accuse you, of a set purpose to discredit me as the commander at first designed for the new army that is to invade Mexico. I bear in mind with pleasure the many personal courtesies that I have, for long years, received at your hands."

The Secretary replies briefly to this on the 26th; and the General reiterates and enlarges on his pleas on the 27th, which he requests may be submitted to the President, and that he may be restored to the command of the army.

On the 2d June the Secretary writes a brief note, declining further correspondence on the subject, and stating that the President would not change or modify his directions of the 25th.

So far Gen. Scott.

The Gaines correspondence extends over near a year past. It shows that the Department had ordered Gen. Taylor to the command in Texas, to the utter disregard of his superior officer, Gen Gaines, the commander of the Western Division of the army; that Gaines complained of this, as wanting in courtesy to him, and respect for his rank and his rights; imputing it all, in the bitterest language, to the ill-will of Gen. Scott. But it appears that Scott had no hand in it; that it was done because the Department wanted confidence in the prudence of Gaines.

In August last, Gaines called on the Governor of Louisiana, without any authority, for two regiments and two companies of volunteers, to go to Texas, on the supposition, from reports, that Mexico had declared war. In reply to this, the Department again informs him that the command in Texas has been given to Taylor, and he is politely requested not to interfere, except to carry out Taylor's views when made known to him.

On the 23d August, Gaines writes, that in the event of war he desires authority to raise 250 battalions of mounted gun-men!! which would enable him to visit the city of Mexico, in November, "and after placing that ancient city under the protection of the star-spangled banner of the Union, we shall be able and willing to give the Mexicans peace on terms that will secure their civilization, self-government, and future happiness, and their love and gratitude forever!"!!!

On the 2d Sept. Gaines was informed that his order arresting the march of a company of troops who had been ordered to Texas, was *disapproved*.

On the 2d Sept. Gaines wrote a very long letter, containing his plans for conducting a war with Mexico or England, a biographical account of himself, a bulletin of his health, and matters and things in general, with bitter imputations on Gen. Scott in particular. The following is a specimen of this singular epistle:—

"I was sixty-eight years of age on the 20th of March last, and am the only United States soldier now living who ever won a battle at the head of a division, over a British army. Under these circumstances *I claim as a right* the command of the proposed expedition."

"I have determined to submit my claim to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, confidently trusting to their known wisdom and justice for a decision which will prove to the army and the nation that the rights of the *unpretending soldier*, always found upon the frontier when menaced by wars, will be as much respected as those of the *political tactician*, long accustomed to cringe and crouch in and about the *political Metropolis*, sacrificing the interests and honor of the service at the shrine of that morbid *thirst for the presidency*, which has unhappily for a long time past turned the heads of many worthy *chiefs of cliques*,"—&c. &c.

On the 10th Sept. Gaines is again referred to the direction not to interfere with Taylor's command.

On the 3d Sept. Gaines writes that he is glad to find his call for volunteers from Louisiana is virtually approved by the Department. To this the Secretary writes him in a very crusty and peremptory manner, that he is surprised to find that what was intended as a rebuke was construed into a virtual approval; and again informs him that Taylor has authority to call for troops, but that Taylor's command is entirely independent of his.

Next follows another very long letter from Gaines, full of abuse of Scott, and of self-glorification—all exceedingly out of place in an official despatch. The following are specimens. (In the first paragraph quoted he is supposed to allude to Scott):—

"Such writers as marked the character of the advocates of the Hartford convention in the year 1814—and such dastardly writers as the one who *officially* denounced me as AN INTERLOPER, while he was *officially* endeavouring to starve my gallant army and myself for soliciting the services of a regiment of brave Louisiana volunteers, and flying with them to the rescue of the citizens of Florida, whose frontier was bleeding at every pore; and for beating the enemy, and forcing them to sue for peace before I had time to go through the forms of what one of our bureau heroes deems to be a *regular requisition*."

"I scorn, detest, and defy all such writers."

"We should leave to the veteran members of the press—such as our friends Ritchie and Gales—the literary and political work of settling the grave questions that may from time to time arise, as to what general this that or the other army has been confided, and that other generals should not *meddle* with it. This, among men of military mind, would seem very like children's play—such as that "whistle" was given to *Tom*, and neither *Dick* nor *Harry* should meddle with it!"

"A war carried on in this way will not fail to result in doing *much good and but little harm* to the troops and well-disposed people of both nations; for it will make us better acquainted with each other, and it may tend ultimately to make us love one another, as the Holy Scriptures require us all to *love our neighbors*."

"There is, I am sure, but one man in this nation capable of charging me with the crimes officially alleged against me by that officer, and that man is Major General Scott. Unfortunately for the army and the country, he is officially associated with the War Department. Not, however, it is hoped and believed, in such a way as to prevent your requiring him, in his future efforts to wrong an officer or soldier, to confine himself to the essential restraints of military law."

Gen. Scott endorsed upon this letter, as filed away in his bureau, a denial that he had any thing to do with the orders and arrangements of which Gen. Gaines complained, he having been out of the city. He adds,—

"Why do I not prefer charges and specifications against that officer? I will repeat the reply which I have heretofore twenty times made in writing.

"1. If I were to do so, there has been no probability in more than four years, that the President would have ordered a court for his trial.

"2. If I had been placed upon a court or jury to try General G., in the last ten or more years, for any crime—conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, mutiny, breach of orders, or murder—I should have acquitted him, no matter how clear the proof of the crime, on the ground of partial insanity at least; and hence it would be against honor and humanity to ask to have him brought to trial.

"The remedy for General Gaines's irregularities, arising mainly, as I am in charity bound to suppose, from insanity, or dotage, is to place him on an indefinite leave of absence. This course, I have repeatedly recommended in the last three years."

There is a vast deal more of the correspondence, but it is unnecessary to follow it further. The impression which it all leaves upon the mind is, that both the Generals, Scott and Gaines, have, to use an expressive phrase, "used themselves up."

GOV. GRAHAM'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Graham will address his Fellow-Citizens at the times and places following, to-wit:

At Asheborough, on Saturday, June 20th.
At Lexington, on Monday, June 22d.
At Salisbury, on Tuesday, June 23d.
At Statesville, on Thursday, June 25th.
At Morganton, on Saturday, June 27th.
At Marion, on Monday, June 29th.
At Asheville, on Wednesday, July 1st.

A HUMBUG GENERAL.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is endeavoring to rally the democracy in favor of *General* Jas. B. Shepard.

By this Morning's Mail.

The news of the action of the Senate in favor of Peace with England is confirmed! The 10 votes against it were Messrs. Atherton, Allen, Breese, Cass, Dickenson, Jenness, Hannagan, Semple, and Fairfield.

Messrs. Crittenden, Barrow and Bright were absent. Mr. Corwin was sick. Messrs. Ashley and Jarnagin refused to vote.

The correspondent of the North American, says, after conferring with more than twenty Senators, that—

"The terms before the Senate, though not in form, are substantially the ultimatum of the present ministry. They were not put in that shape, because Sir Robert Peel did not desire to embarrass his successors with any committal to his policy, or to leave the responsibility of a war upon the shoulders of his friends, if one should grow out of it. This may be news to the country, but information is in possession of the Senate showing that Sir Robert Peel will probably resign within thirty days. A portion of the Tories have signified to Lord John Russell and his friends that they will form a coalition to expel the Ministry whenever they are ready. Sir Robert is apprised of this condition of things, and will be apt to take the Hour Labor Bill as the chance to declare himself fully, and to relinquish the Premiership."

"Great Britain asks for the navigation of the Columbia during the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which expires in 1863, and *not* in 1868 as you printed me; some Senators fear this stipulation would cover a renewal of that charter. The legal opinion is that it would not. Those who raise the objection desire to insert a clause to that effect. This would involve the necessity of returning the proposition to England, for Mr. Pakenham's hands are tied."

"The fifty-four forties declare open war upon the Administration."

"The Tariff may now be regarded as nearly safe."

The prospect of settling the Oregon question has produced a most buoyant feeling in all kinds of business in New York, and a universal feeling of joy.

POSTSCRIPT.—*Wednesday Morning.*—The National Intelligencer of Monday morning, confirming the most gratifying news of the settlement of the Oregon question, says,—

"If we are rightly informed, this proposition did not consist in general heads merely of an arrangement, but was, in effect, the full draught of a proposed Convention, which draught was assented to by the Senate without alteration. In all probability, therefore, a Treaty conformably thereto will be signed and sent to the Senate to-day or to-morrow."

"On the whole, as we understand it, England has assented to terms not quite so favorable to her as were offered in Mr. Gallatin's proposition of 1827."

Letters from Matamoras to the 28th May are published in New Orleans. A volunteer was found dead in the streets of Matamoras, and another is missing, supposed also to have been murdered. A Spaniard or Mexican was found dead in his house, and his wife came to Gen. Taylor's quarters, complained of the deed and pointed out the Murderer. He was promptly arrested for trial. We infer that the volunteers are not easily controlled, as the General had sent them over to Fort Brown, only keeping the regulars in Matamoras.

Capt Thornton is still under arrest for acting without orders, but will probably only be censured. Lieut. Deas was exchanged for, though suffered to remain with the enemy, as a punishment for his indiscretion. He was taken for a spy.

An arrival from Mexico states that Mazatlan and Tepec had declared for Santa Anna, and it was generally thought he would be recalled. The city of Mexico rang with maledictions against the U. States. The two Mexican vessels captured at Vera Cruz had been released in consequence of the Mexicans having permitted two American vessels to depart from port.

It was supposed that the British squadron in the Pacific had received orders not to permit the U. S. squadron to take any of the Mexican ports. If so, the next news may be of high importance, as it is not doubted that Com. Sloat proceeded to take them at all hazards on hearing of the war.

MARRIED,

In Marion, S. C., by the Rev. Colin Murchison, Mr. JAMES DUDNEY to Miss ARIMATHEA CAMPBELL, all of Marion, S. C.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JOHN COWAN, to Miss SUSAN BLACK.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Saturday morning last, after a very few hours' illness, LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. formerly of this place, of which he had been Mayor, and which he had frequently represented in the State Legislature. He had also represented this County, been Speaker of the House of Commons, U. S. Commissioner under the Spanish Treaty, &c.

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. LUCY JONES, relict of Mr. John Brown, in the 86th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 14—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Freight for W McL McKay, D McNeill & Co, H & E J Lilly, T S Lutterloh, J & T Waddill, B Rose & Son, and C Benbow, of this town; and for C P Higley, McRorie & Bailey, Salem Manf. Co, R P Bibb, Brown & Maxwell, J & W Murphy, C A Black, C F Sussdorff, D Freeman & Co, Holt & Carrigan, J H Enness, John Smith, N J Hill, and N R Smith, of the interior.

June 14—Steamer Evergreen, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, S Boon, Sam'l W Tillinghast & Co, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, B Rose & Son, J H & J Martine, H Branson, J M Beasley, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for F. & Jordan, F Fentress, H A London & Co, J J & A C Blum, and J H Enness, of interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 16

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4 a 4½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Business very dull;—no change to notice in prices of Produce or Goods.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin dip Turpentine has ranged from 2 10 to 2 25; last sales 2 10; Yellow 1 75. No change in Lumber or Timber, and sales slow. A lot of 60,000 Flooring sold at 10 50. 5500 bushels Corn from the North Counties selling at 60 to 62½ cents. Fayetteville Flour 6 to 6 50.

No change in the Cheraw Market.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and have now on hand, Printed Lawns, Balzorines, Berages, Points, Drapdete, plaid Linens, summer Cloths, Hats and Shoes, with a good assortment of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade, all of which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on time.

June 16, 1846. 15-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
¼ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15 tf

JUST RECEIVED,
AT LIBERTY POINT HOUSE,

BEST LONDON PORTER and SCOTCH ALE, in pint bottles,

Also, 1 cask LEMON SHRUB, and 1 dozen baskets CHAMPAIGN WINE, in pts. and qts., on commission.

Also, 75 boxes Fresh SARDINES.

JOS. BROOKSBANK.
June 13, 1846. 15-3w

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

IF not disposed of previously at private sale, I shall on the 24th inst., offer at auction at the Market House, three desirable lots of Land situated on Haymount. One fronts on the Morganton road, immediately west of the residence of the late Maj. McLean, the two others are in the rear, adjoining Mrs Lane's and others, and in the vicinity of the celebrated Dogwood Springs. These are desirable lots for building summer residences, being beyond the miasmas of low grounds, and at a convenient distance for business men.

One and two years time may be had if desired by the purchaser. For further information apply to
JOHN H. COOK.
June 13, 1846. 15-2w

INSURANCE.

THE New York Life, Fire, Marine and Inland State Stock Insurance Company, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, all paid in and unimpaired by losses, and invested as follows:

In Stock of the State of New York,	$250,000
" Mortgages on productive Property,	140,000
" Cash,	110,000
	$500,000

JOHN K. TOWNSEND, Pres't.
HENRY R. MARKS, Sec'y.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Actuary.

☞ The Subscribers have been appointed Agents of this Company, and are prepared to take risks at as low rates as any other good Company. Applications from any part of the State of North Carolina will meet with prompt attention.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1846. 15tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

HUMPHREY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that they purpose remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in their superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, they have advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences it required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information enquire at their room, Also, in Wilmington, N. C., Front Street, adjoining Doct. Ware's room, immediately opposite the Chronicle office.

S. D. HUMPHREY,
J. L. BRYAN.
June 9. 15-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of making DENTISTRY their profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. BAIRD, feeling himself highly capable of giving instructions in the various branches of Dentistry, and on the Anatomy of those parts connected with the Dental organs. His library consists of works on Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and others, embracing the latest discoveries in Science, and the most recent improvements in the Mechanical department. For further particulars, address (post paid)

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Raleigh, N. C.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE Dentists in want of Artificial Teeth, can be supplied with various shades, shapes, and sizes, (of Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia.) The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full assortment, and will dispose of any quantity of them on moderate terms, by addressing (post paid) to

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., June 15, 1846. 15-8w

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, at June Term 1846, of Cumberland Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, obtained Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Duncan Munroe, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having accounts and demands against it, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

THE perishable Property of the Estate will be offered at public sale, at Elliot's Mills on Lower Little River, on Saturday the 25th of July next. Terms, six months' credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS MUNROE.
Cumberland county, June 13, 1846. 15-4w

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the Jail of Stanly County, on the 30th day of May last, a negro Man who calls his name SAM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, weighs 175 or 180 pounds; his complexion is very black, and says he belongs to Madison Irby, of Marlborough District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

HENRY MARSHALL, Jr., Jailor.
June 10, 1846. 15-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of James Foster, dec'd., at June term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment of the same, and those having claims against said estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JAMES BANKS, Administrator.
June 13, 1846.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 10th of July, all the personal property of James Foster, deceased, consisting of one Negro Woman, one Negro Man, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large lot of Marble, suitable for tomb stones, monuments, &c., together with tools for lettering stones. Terms six months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES BANKS, Administrator.

P. S. The sale of the above Marble from the Marble Factory will afford a prime opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the business in this place. All who have stones lettered will please call for them.

June 13, 1846. 15-ts

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 18 Commerce street Wharf.

BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

June 13, 1846. 15-20w

$15 REWARD,

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or securing my man JERRY in Jail, so that I get him; who ran away from me on the 2d ult. Said Negro I bought from Arch'd McKeller and M. Murchison, on 5th May last. He formerly belonged to Judge Pearson, and acted as a waiting-man, and was sold to E. Gaither, of Mocksville, Davie county. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, well built, his clothing is a cloth coat, gray pants, and white hat, aged about 19 or 20 years. Stammers in conversation a little. I think he will endeavor to go back and lurk about some of the above named places.

JAMES ANDRES.
Bladen county, June 7, 1846. 15-3w

Buffalo Spring,

IN THE COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG,

EIGHT MILES WEST OF CLARKSVILLE.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of company, under the exclusive management of the subscriber, who is providing for a large number of visiters. His improvements are sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of three hundred and fifty or four hundred persons, and all his arrangements are upon a corresponding scale. His music are as good as any in the State.

Having lived fifteen years at Buffalo Spring, and observed the effects of the water in almost every disease 'that flesh is heir to,' I can speak confidently of its efficacy in many complaints. In dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, with every affection dependant on a vitiated or deranged condition of the biliary organs, as bilious fever, ague and fever, &c., the water is peculiarly efficacious; rarely failing to afford relief in any of them—in ague and fever, never. I have witnessed the cure of hundreds of cases, without ever knowing it fail in a single instance; and if any one will bring an ague and fever to Buffalo that the water will not cure, he shall pay nothing for his board. The subjoined statements of Drs. Harris and Venable, gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of the Buffalo waters, are referred to as evidence of the estimation placed upon the water by those best qualified to judge of its value.

HAVING practiced medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Springs, for the last nineteen years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in many diseases. As a tonic and diuretic, it is not far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the U. States. Its action on the kidneys is prompt and powerful; it is surodific and slightly aperient. These medical properties combined, render it useful in all dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, convalescence from fever, derangement of secreting organs, intermittent fever, and female complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results. In fever and ague and protracted remittent fever, it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed with reference to its peculiar action on the kidneys, it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence; and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that, in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more harrassing to the patient or more perplexing to the Physician, than these obstinate and painful affections. The important organ peculiar to the sex, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves, very often in one common ruin, both the mind and the body of the helpless sufferer. It is needless here, to enumerate these diseases—suffice it to say, that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that is not, either permanently cured, or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off, and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits, and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigor infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.
Clarksville, Va., 1st June, 1846.

I have, for several years, been attending to the effects of the Waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation—and in addition, remark, that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest

F. C. VENABLE.
June 1st, 1846.

From Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a Stage runs to Clarksville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning to Ridgeway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. At Clarksville, comfortable carriages are always in readiness to convey passengers to the Spring. Ben Brown, a trusty man, has provided himself with a good carriage and safe horses, for the especial purpose of accommodation to passengers to and from the Spring, so that no difficulty need be apprehended.

DAVID SHELTON, Proprietor,
June 9, 1846. 15-4w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Proprietors and Trustees of the Cumberland Academy, for the first time, *formally* call the attention of the public to the merits of this Institution. Without giving the particulars respecting the origin of this Institution, the manner in which it has been built up and sustained, and the foundation upon which its future prospects are based, (so far as capital is concerned,) suffice it to say, that it is not an enterprise of yesterday. Arrangements have been making for its establishment for more than three years, and it has been in successful operation more than eighteen months, numbering from 30 to more than 60 Pupils, principally Boarders.

Several thousand dollars have already been expended in the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the School, and the proprietors have pledged and voted whatever additional amount may be necessary to carry out their original determination in establishing, upon a solid foundation, a Literary and Preparatory Institution, of the very first order;—which amount is to be paid in annual instalments and placed at the disposal of the Principal and Board of Directors. Ample accommodations will be in readiness by the opening of the ensuing Session for a large additional number of Boarders, besides the accommodations afforded by a number of pleasant and respectable family boarding houses in the immediate vicinity. The Institution, from its origin, has been under the management of the Rev. Daniel Johnson, as Principal, who has taught successfully for a number of years in Princeton College and other responsible stations. And every opportunity has been afforded to test his qualifications both as an Instructer and as a disciplinarian, and the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the School have been fully met, and the Proprietors consider themselves singularly fortunate, in having obtained the *permanent* services of so able and acceptable an Instructer; who, amid the vicissitudes, fluctuations and trials which, unfortunately, are almost always experienced by new enterprizes, has exhibited such dignity, firmness and decision of character, as to secure their hearty and unanimous support in every instance, and has succeeded, as they honestly believe, in placing the Institution, for substantial excellence, upon an equality with the best Schools of the kind in the country. The Proprietors now feel fully authorised to subscribe to the opinions of the Faculty of Princeton College, who state that they "take pleasure in expressing their opinion of Rev. Daniel Johnson's superior qualifications as a teacher;"—"As holding the highest standing as a scholar, as having given proof of aptness both to teach and govern; and we do therefore cordially recommend him as worthy of public confidence in the vocation of an instructer of youth."

A sufficient number of Assistants will always be employed to afford the greatest facilities to Pupils. Mr. Wm. S. Mullins, a native of our own county, and a graduate of our own University, an excellent scholar, and a young gentleman of enviable literary attainments and sterling moral worth, is now engaged as Assistant teacher.

The government will be strictly parental. All the Pupils who room in the Academy Buildings will board with the Principal, and will at all times be under the immediate supervision of the Principal or Assistants.

The location is pleasant and healthy, and easy of access, two miles from Atkins's Ferry, on the Public Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, about thirty miles from the latter place and twenty-six from the former, and eight miles from the Stage line, immediately above McNeill's Bridge.

The expenses of the Institution are as follow:—

TUITION.—$4, $6, or $8 per quarter, according to the advancement of the Student.

BOARD.—$6 per month. Room rent, use of furniture, servants' attendance, washing, and contingent expenses, $4 50 per quarter.

All dues to the Institution are payable quarterly, in advance.

The course of study is extensive, embracing all the branches usually taught in Schools of the same class.

The text books are furnished at the Academy, at the Fayetteville prices.

The next Session will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of July.

By order of the Board.

NEILL McKAY.
A. S. McNEILL.

June 1, 1846. 13-tf

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.

Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two sessions of five months each—the first session beginning on the first of January, and the second session on the first of July.

It is the design of the Preceptor that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

Terms of Tuition—Per Session:

For English and Mathematical studies,	$15 00
" Latin and Greek,	20 00

The advanced classes may pursue the studies of a lower class, paying only for the studies of the class to which they belong.

Military Tactics, together with the French, Spanish and Italian languages, taught to the pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State; but parents will be required to provide their children with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B. Board can be had with the Principal, and in respectable families in the City, at $8 per month.

References: Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. William H. Haywood, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Hon. Richard Hines, Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Drury Lacy, Dr. Baker, Gen. Moye, Col. E. Yarbrough, Charles L. Hinton, Louis D. Henry, William F. Collins, James B. Shepard, H. W. Husted, E. P. Guion, and Wm. White, Esquires.

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school; and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.

Raleigh, May 15, 1846. 11-t1J'ly

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto.
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.
U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleh'd. Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling, Marceilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankeens; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkffs.; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hkfs.; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Farquhard McRae *vs.* Sarah Kelly *et al.*

Petition for sale of Negroes (for distribution,) belonging to the Estate of John Kelly, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court, that James Kelly, William Kelly, Thos. Lisler and wife Mary, James and Elizabeth Kelly, heirs of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, in the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1846.

10] R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, April Session, 1846.

Aaron H. Sanders *vs.* Tryon Morris.

Justice's Execution—levied on 100 acres of the Defendant's Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining Reuben Morris and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Tryon Morris, the Defendant, has not been served with notice of the above levy, and that he is not now an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his land; and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in July next, and demur or plead to issue, said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of April, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 11-6w

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do.; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 70; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles, &c.

E. J. HALE.

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,
James Brown,
H. W. Hicks,
A. Norre,
D. A. Comstock,
P. M. Wetmore,
Henry K. Bogart,
A. Woodhull,
R. L. Taylor,
E. C. Center,
Thos. B. Richards.
James Harper,
James Reyburn,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Thos. W. Ludlow,
Leonard S. Saurez,
A. M. Merchant,
John Cryder,
Schuyler Livingston,
Spencer S. Benedict,
Richard Irvin,
Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

GREATER
"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric H'dkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, (assorted colors;) Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, inv. green, and blue English do, do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silicias; Paper Cambric; black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kent'ky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged,) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenardines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground; about 3½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.

Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

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25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY—In Equity.

Hugh Leach, Exec'r, and others, *vs.* John McAuley and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McPherson, one of the Defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said John to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 13-6w

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. For Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

LOCOFOCO MATCHES,

IN wood and paper boxes, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 5. 9tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silicias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3m

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.

March 10. 1-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. [illegible]

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice,

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 31. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. [illegible]

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, [illegible] paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. [illegible]

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20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Turpentine [illegible] ping Axes.

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

DIRECT from the Factory, [illegible] and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, [illegible] sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pensions [illegible] mit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. [illegible]

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully [illegible] citizens of Fayetteville and [illegible] generally, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by E. J. C[illegible] Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus,** of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. [illegible]

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.
J. D. Williams, Esq.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. [illegible]

Life and Times of Henry Clay.

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $[illegible] Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, [illegible]; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 7[illegible]; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Country Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 2[illegible]; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brothers, 2[illegible]; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, [illegible]; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, [illegible]; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Bank[illegible] Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do [illegible] kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half [illegible] miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE

Dec. 2